THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871. NO. 188.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings In Congress.

The Japan Mail Steamship Subsidy Bill Recommitted.

Debate in the Senate on the Air Line Railroad Bill.

The Income Tax Question.

No Prospect of an Agreement in the Conference Committee.

Compromise with Whiskey Distillers in the Matter of Fermentation.

The Fishery and Alabama Questions Thought to be in a Fair Way for Settlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The pressure of business on the Senate is becoming greater every day. Of Chairmen of the various committees are now prepared to report, but are unable to get the floor to do so. To-day there was a great struggle between those desirous to get the floor. Mr. Chandler finally succeeded, and reported to-day the Japan Steamship Subsidy Bill, which was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, instead of being passed.

THE JAPAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Mr. Cameron's bill, reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce, providing for the transportation of the Japan Mutual Navigation Company, created by Special Charter, for the purpose of carrying the United States mails between San Francisco and Japan, and a committee amendment that its friends served its proportional, which it could not legally obtained.

SHOT-GUNS REPORTS FORTHCOMING.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Postal Office, and Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, will make important reports to-morrow, and will do so at the first opportunity.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE.

Representative McCarthy has arrived in the city and the Ways and Means Committee will probably meet to-morrow morning. The income bill was discussed, but action was postponed till to-morrow, when it will be reported to the House. There is no prospect of the agreement of the Conference Committee on the Tax bill.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE.

The Senate Special Committee on Outrages, which has been investigating the Kirk-Holden affair, has determined to subpoena prominent Democrats from that State, in order to hear their testimony as to the existence of a state of war in certain political communities, but to discover, if possible, the method of participation of the Democratic party in the Ku-Klux organization.

ADDITION TO THE TAX.

Hereafter Mr. Judd, of Georgia, was admitted to the floor of the House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Claims, has been authorized to report favorably a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Senate passed a bill, to-day, to amend the act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, so as to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000 per mile on the completed portions of the road, and to secure the payment of the same by a mortgage on the whole line, and to provide for the issue of patents for lands to said company.

THE SALARY GRABBING BUSINESS.

The Committee on Appropriations have been considering the Senate bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and have agreed to report it favorably, with an amendment providing that the increase shall not commence until the 4th of March, 1873, when the present incumbents will be out of office. The Committee also agreed to report favorably the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims, which is now before the House, and which provides that the increase shall not commence until the 4th of March, 1873.

THE CLAIMS OF MARYLAND.

The debate in the House, to-day, on the bill for the relief of Maryland, was participated in by Messrs. Kelley, Hoar, Banks, Dawes, and others, and was finally postponed. Upon the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was defeated by a large majority, and the House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of the State of Maryland, which was passed by a vote of 127 to 57. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State of Maryland the sum of $1,000,000 in full of all claims of said State against the United States to hold a claim of the Confederate States during the late rebellion, and that the payment of said sum shall be in full of all claims of the State of Maryland against the United States for moneys paid, services rendered, or expenses incurred by said State, or by any person or persons, officers, or agents thereof, during the late rebellion.

THE CHARGES SUSTAINED.

The Committee on Elections, to-day, reported favorably the resolution declaring that the charges of bribery and corruption in the election of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, have been sustained by the evidence, and that he is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 to 29.

THE LATEST OFFICE-SEEKER HERE.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, introduced Congressman from Cincinnati. His errand to be a good Christian, and wants the Cincinnati Post Office.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

From returns at the Census Office, up for 39 counties in Illinois, the population is 1,000,000, which is a decrease in the number of live stock, and also a decrease in the number of all staple grain products, except corn, which shows a slight increase. The number of acres of improved land in Illinois is stated to be that to-day the Senate Committee on Commerce, in reporting favorably the bill for the relief of Chandler Sturdy, discovered, and reported to the Senate, that the name of the Commissioner, instead of Chandler Sturdy, was inserted. The error was corrected.

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THE TAX ON CLOTHING.

The New York *Tribune* says that the state-room who declares that the tariff is not a tax of public policy, because the needs of the country require a large revenue, "* * * considers foolishly." How is the exact language:

"We, then, the leaders of 'a high protective tariff,' do not, in fact, put the question of revenue first, but second. We simply desire to keep up the present high rates of duty on imports, because they yield a large revenue. * * * Whether the country needs that revenue or not, we propose to keep it up. * * * If you consider this foolishly, you will say that we are for a tax on clothing and provisions. Indeed, you will."

It does not propose to allow any Republican to escape the issue, but thinks that that there shall be a tariff whose main purpose shall be protection, and of which revenue shall be merely an incident. It illustrates this by the following statement:

"The duty on woolen cloths imported into this country is 50 per cent, or in specific duties, 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent. Now, if cloths, blankets, and flannels were not made in this country, the duty would be paid by the consumer. But these articles are made here, and the duty is paid by the importer, who adds it to the price of the goods, and the consumer pays it. If you buy a yard of broadcloth which has paid a duty of $1 50 at the custom-house, you pay $1 50 more than you would pay if there were no duty. Now, if the duty is taken off, the price of the cloth will be reduced $1 50 per yard. Is that a tax on clothing?"

There are persons who have had their Statistician removed by act of Congress, who cannot take the oath of 1862. The act of 1865 admitted these to vote upon taking the new oath. There are others who are not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and, therefore, eligible to office, but who cannot take the oath of 1862. This act is so absurd that no one will attempt to enforce it. It is a dead letter. Mr. Stanton and Mr. Sumner, do they care to be put to the test of "unmodified fealtiship," as in fact they do.

The assumption that the duty of from 30 to 40 per cent on clothing "means" so much better wages for the cutter-and-carrying-across-the-street" is contradicted by the fact that the same protection has been levied upon these articles for years, without increasing the wages of the tailor and sewing women. Whatever increase of wages they may obtain is more than balanced by the tax of 6 per cent. Again. It is asserted by the further fact that *every* station pays the tax of the consumer. Diminish the quantity demanded, and you greatly reduce the price. Put your wool-grower and woman who lives by making clothes. The latter, which is levied somewhat "unequally," is about 6 per cent. Put Chicago upon an equality with Boston, and the difference in freight will more than balance the tax. Put the South upon the same footing, and the difference will be in favor of the manufacturer. Put the country upon a specie basis, and the tax will be reduced to a minimum. Put the country upon a specie basis, and the tax will be reduced to a minimum. Put the country upon a specie basis, and the tax will be reduced to a minimum

THE LAW COURTS.

Missouri vs. Kentucky in the United States Supreme Court.

Securities for Gambling Debts Held to be Valueless.

A Verdict of $3,000 to the Heirs of a Dead Brakeman.

United States Supreme Court.

BOUNDARY LINE—AN ORIGINAL SUIT.

STATE OF MISSOURI v. STATE OF KENTUCKY. This cause was argued on THURSDAY and FRIDAY last on the part of the State of Kentucky by Hon. H. Stanton, and for the Commonwealth of Missouri by T. A. Hurt, Esq. This is one of those rare cases, an original suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, and involves the question of the true location of the boundary between the settlement of the boundary of the States in dispute. Missouri claims an exclusive jurisdiction to the Mississippi River, and Kentucky disputes the jurisdiction. The evidence fairly presented the question of fact, made by private surveys and maps, and by public surveys and maps, a variance of a few rods only down almost to the present time, embracing with the map of the original survey by Lieutenant Ross. It was established as a matter of fact by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Hon. Edward Bates, Hon. Wm. Carr Lane, Hon. Wm. Gilpin, and other prominent public men of Missouri, and by Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. Richard Rush, Hon. Wm. Wirt, and other prominent men of Kentucky, that the true boundary was the middle of the river, and the case was argued on that basis. The decision of Hon. Wm. Wirt, as counsel for Kentucky, in the Commissioners' case, was relied on by Mr. Stanton as conclusive. The case was argued with great ability and research, and the arguments of counsel were of great excellence.

The WESTERN HOME for February contains another instalment of M. Colet's story of "The Count Chatillon;" a new story by Mrs. Dr. Ellis, entitled "Ten Days Absent;" a "Plea for Art;" a poem; a sermon by Beecher; an "Important Question About Letters Patent;" a few words on the importance of Little Things; an article on the Progress of Art; "Under the Snow," by Dr. H. H. Abbott; and an interesting variety of miscellany.

THE HISTORY OF PARAGUAY, with Notes of Personal Observations, Reminiscences, and Adventures of Residence of Five Years in that Republic. By Charles Ames Washburn, Consul General and Minister Resident of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay, 1861 to 1868. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Western News Company. Large 12mo, pp. 1,000. Price, $5.

The political aspect of Paraguay, especially in connection with the late struggle between Brazil, has brought it into public notice, and such events have made it a very odd corner of the American State, which the name of Lopez, both as General and statesman, has also filled a great part of the United States. Mr. Washburn, our country's fourth American Minister to Paraguay, is therefore sure of a large audience for his history of that country, and the public will undoubtedly secure a considerable amount of information from it. Mr. Washburn is prejudiced, and sometimes excessively bitter, against the country and people, and his work is not a calm and impartial history of Paraguay by Sebastian Orbe, but rather the vigorous explanation of the views of the opponents of Don Carlos, in Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Janeiro, and the history of that country, as derived from the country itself, the first Consul, and the Secretary of the Legation, and their first expulsion by order of Dr. Francia, and the permission to a second consul to disembark in 1817, and subject when Washburne is very severely questioned. Paraguay is naturally a very fine country, and certain geographical features in the valley of the Paraguay River, which is navigable for 1,000 miles, and the other navigable rivers, are described with great fullness. Washburne is very severe upon Paraguayan society, and especially upon the women, of whom he says that they do not attend church, but that they do go and collect every day into the Plaza, and there, in the presence of the whole town, indulge in the most disgusting habits. Some of the chapters, as that on Paraguay and the Paraguayans, and that on the Government, are very full and interesting. The work is not well digested, but rather a narrative of what the author saw and heard, and a few engravings of Paraguayan scenery and of the natural products of the country, are furnished. The work, however, is very readable, and the portraits are exceedingly better, as a valuable contribution to history.

THE CABINET.

Rumors as to its Reorganization.

Washington (Feb. 1) Despatch to the New York Herald.

It has been known for several days past among leading Republicans, who are in the confidence of the President, that a reorganization of the Cabinet, that is, changes in the personnel of the Administration, would be made on the 4th of March next, the second anniversary of the day on which General U. S. Grant entered upon his official career as President of the United States. This fact was finally settled and announced to the Republican Congressional Committee at a meeting held in this city on the 18th of January last. It was then definitely decided that there should be no Cabinet changes in any previous instance. There would be no break in the Cabinet nominations to the Senate of the new Congress, with the exception of the appointments for every member of the Cabinet, and of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Department. It is certain that Mr. Delano, in the Interior Department, Judge Hoar, in the Attorney General's office, and Mr. Borie, at the head of the Navy Department, will do more official duty for the President and General Grant than they have done since their appointment. Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, will remain at the head of the Department of State, and will continue to be the President's chief adviser in all matters of foreign policy. Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, will also remain at the head of the Treasury Department. It is certain that Mr. Delano does not possess the entire confidence of the President, and that Judge Hoar and Mr. Borie, who represent a Democratic State, and Massachusetts, where the Liberal and Republican element is so strong, will not be considered a political necessity, will all go out. Secretary Fish only comes into the programme of the new Administration by the fact that the Treasury Department, which first appointed Mr. Boutwell to the Treasury, will be changed, and Mr. Fish will be transferred to the head of the Treasury Department. It is certain that Mr. Delano, in the Interior Department, will not be changed, and that Judge Hoar and Mr. Borie will remain at the head of the Attorney General's office and the Navy Department, which do more official duty for the President and General Grant than any previous Cabinet officers. It is probable that Mr. Delano may be transferred to the Treasury Department, and that Secretary Fish may come into the programme of the new Administration by the fact that he will remain at the head of the Department of State, which first appointed him to the Cabinet. All the others will go out. Mr. Boutwell will be transferred to the Treasury Department. It is certain that Mr. Delano is to be transferred to the Treasury Department, and that Secretary Fish will remain at the head of the Department of State

COMMON COUNCIL.

Inauguration of an Investigation in Gas Contracts.

Attempts Made to Fix the Proposed New Water Works.

Comparative Analysis of the Water from the Cook County Wells.

Chemical Effect of the Impurities Upon the Service Pipes.

The Mayor's Water-Lot Veto Sustained.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Haines in the chair. There were also present Ald. Sexton, Dixon, Cox, Mahoney, Gage, Hoxie, Throop, Ela, Wentworth, Dunlap, Cook, Pierce, Wiss, Hesing, Clark, Bowen, Hildreth, Cullen, Bonfield, Hoffman, Hoffer, Gunther, Bensley, Cleaver, Bowler